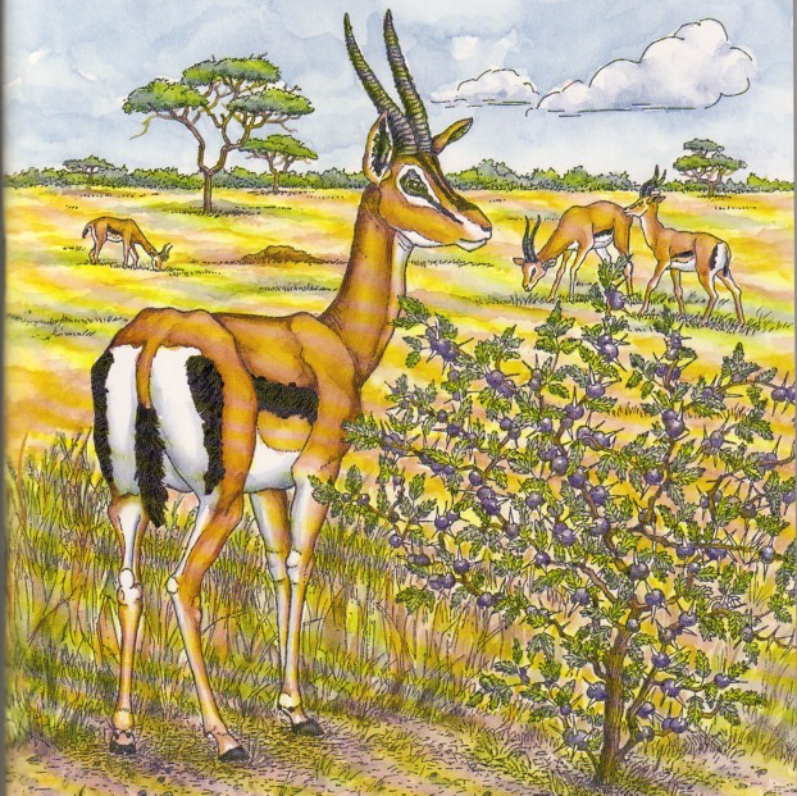


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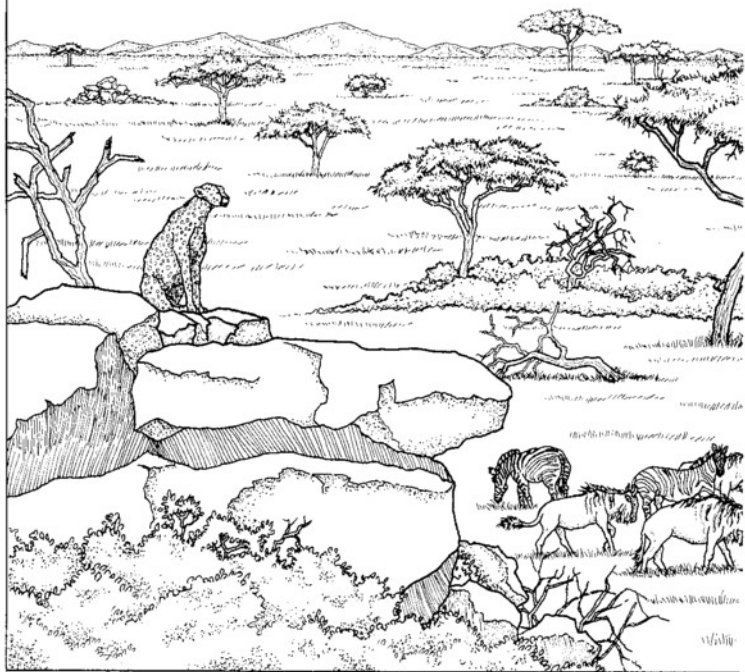
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Alphabetical List of Common Names

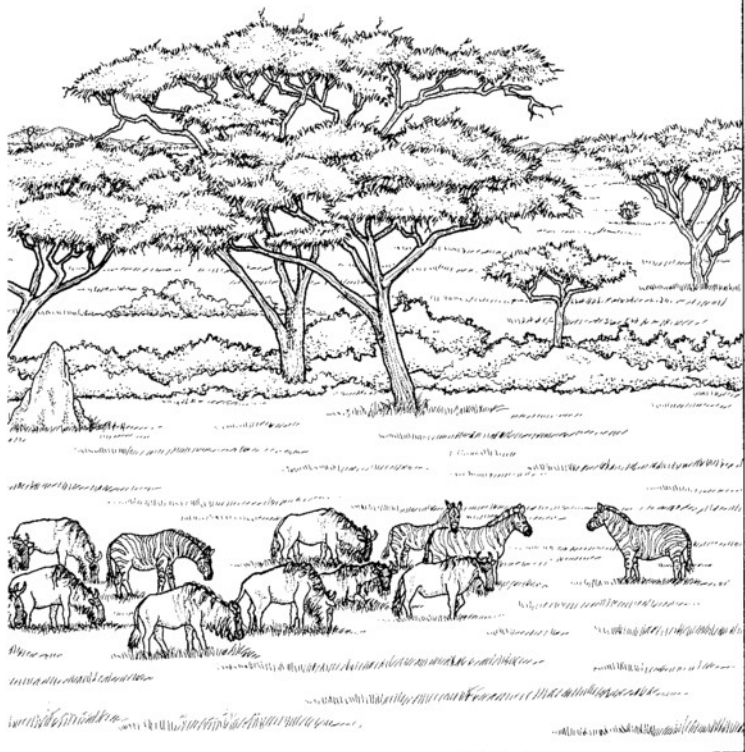
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Alphabetical List of Scientific Names

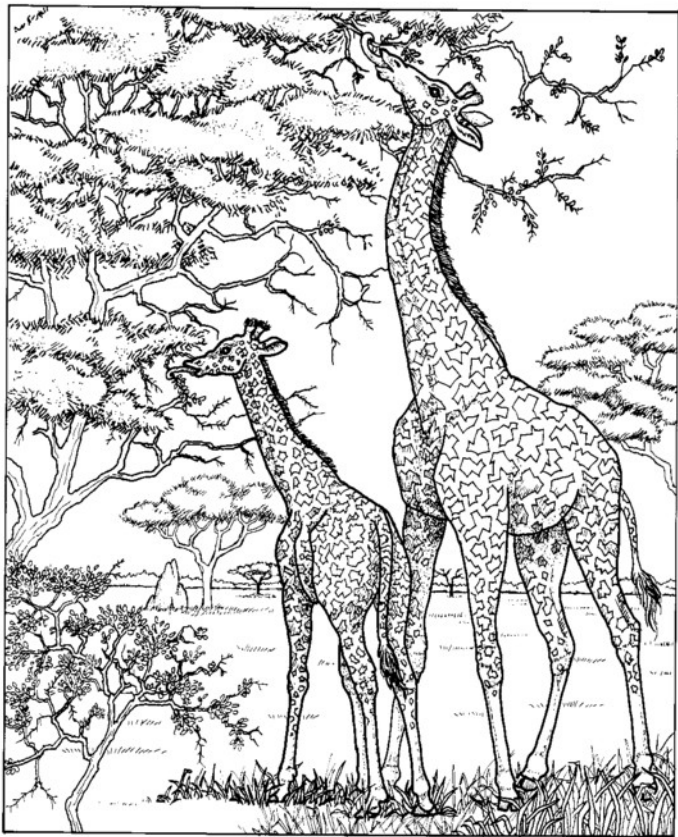
<i>Acacia drepanolobium</i>	10	<i>Lava frons</i>	23
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	26	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	28, 39
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<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	8, 46	<i>Merops nubicus</i>	31
<i>Agama agama</i>	45	<i>Nomadacris septemfasciata</i>	32
<i>Aloe greatheadii</i>	33	<i>Numida melagris</i>	27
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	31	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	15
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	40, 41	<i>Panthera leo</i>	24
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<i>Crocota crocata</i>	28	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	8, 9
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<i>Dicroctes bicornis</i>	38	<i>Procavia capensis</i>	45
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	36	<i>Python sebae</i>	41
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<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	30	<i>Scarabaeus sacer</i>	22
<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>	10	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	48
<i>Gigantorana goliath</i>	34	<i>Syncaerus capensis</i>	30
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<i>Gloriosa simplex</i>	18	<i>Testudo pardalis</i>	42
<i>Helogale parvula</i>	14	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	46
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	36, 37	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	26
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<i>Indicator indicator</i>	17	<i>Trigonocercus occipitalis</i>	28
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	32	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	35



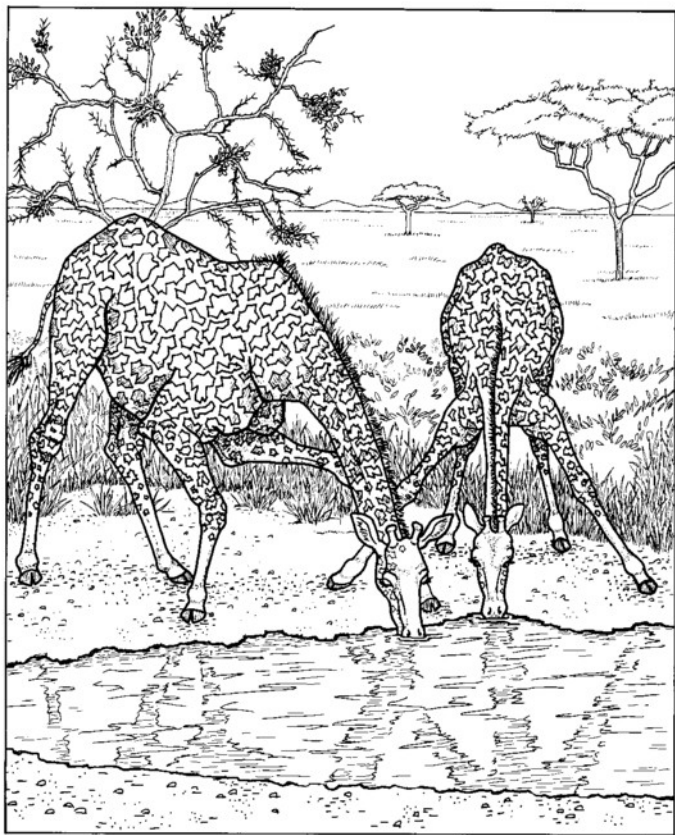
Panorama of the African plains. This, on the veldt of South Africa, is a typical view of the home of vast herds of large mammals. A cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) suns itself on the elevated rocks called in Afrikaans (the language of the Dutch settlers in what is now the Republic of South Africa) "kopje." Cheetahs, not closely related to any other members of the cat family, are the fastest land animals in the world, able to exceed sixty miles per hour for short distances. Under the umbrella acacia or



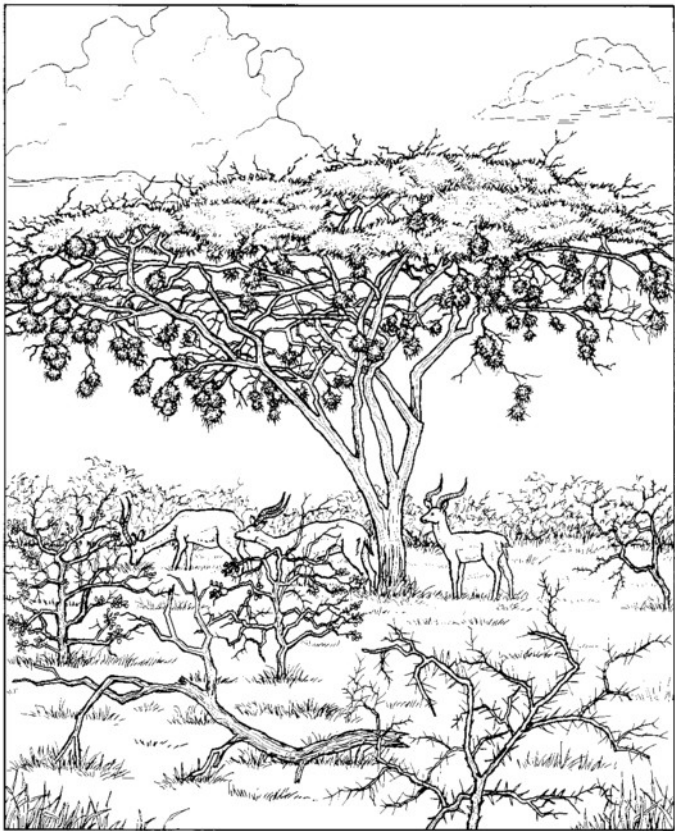
thorn tree (*Acacia tortilis*) in the center is a termite mound of the sort that are frequently visible in this part of Africa. The herd in the foreground includes **Burchell's zebra** (*Equus burchelli*), which, like all zebras, is a close relative of horses and donkeys, and **blue wildebeest** (or **brindled gnu**, *Connochaetes taurinus*), distantly related to cattle.



These giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) are browsing on the leaves of the umbrella acacias. Giraffes are the tallest animals on earth, growing as high as 19 feet.



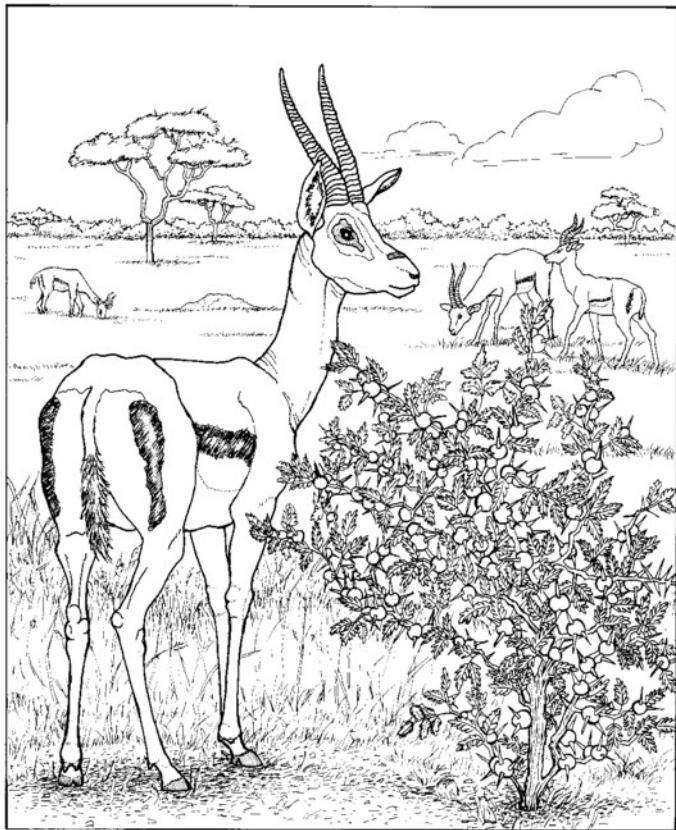
Another view of **giraffes** in a typical posture at a watering hole.



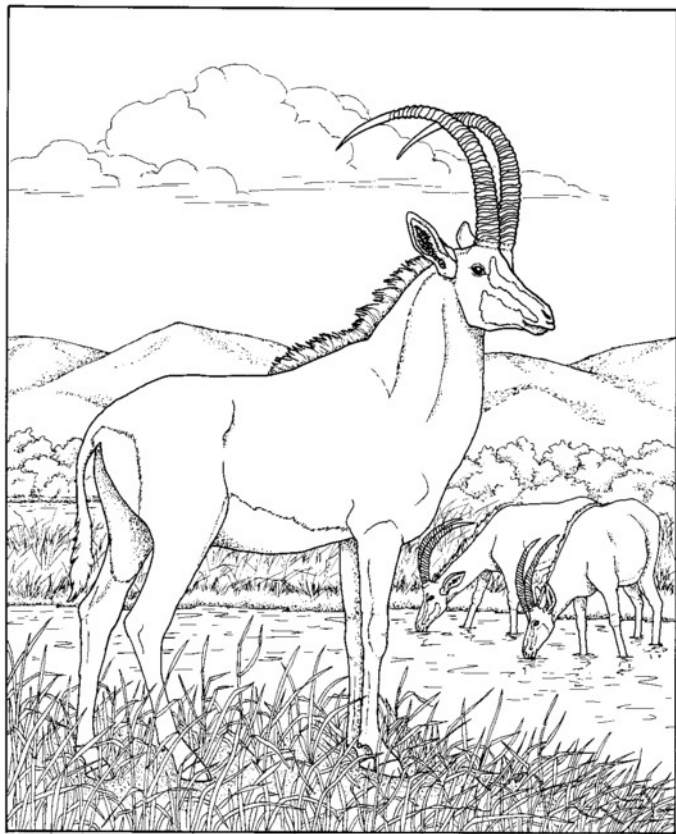
The ubiquitous **umbrella acacia** seen here bears numerous hanging nests of **village weavers** (*Ploceus cucullatus*). Underneath is a small herd of **impala** (*Aepyceros melampus*), a type of graceful antelope of southern Africa.



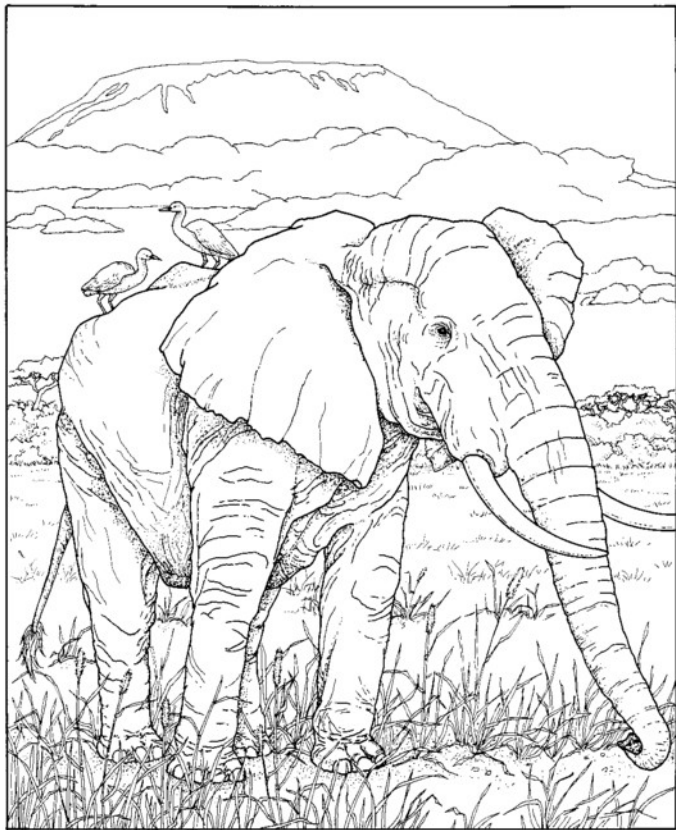
A closer look at the **village weavers** among their nests.



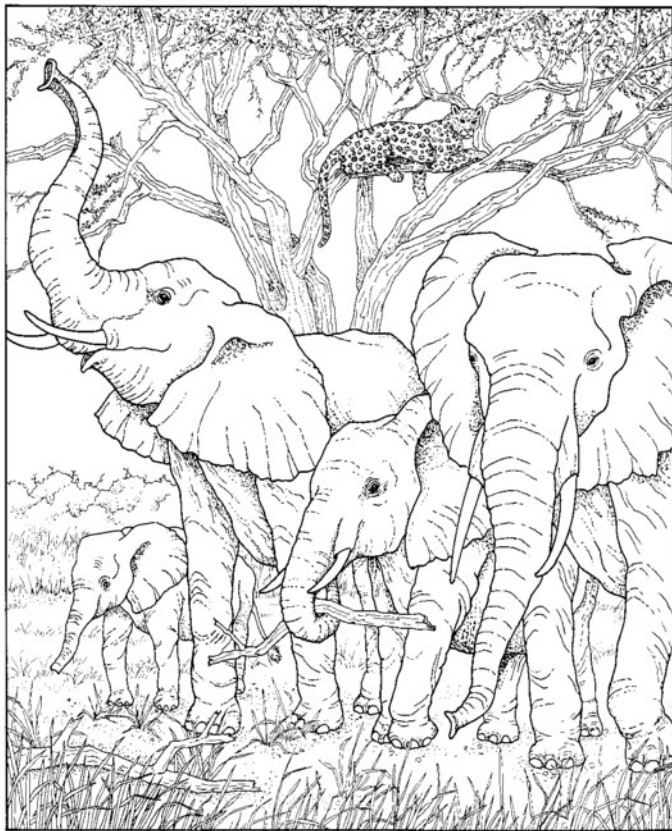
The sleek **Thomson's gazelle** (*Gazella thomsoni*), a small, graceful antelope of east central Africa, next to a young **thorn** (*Acacia drepanolobium*).



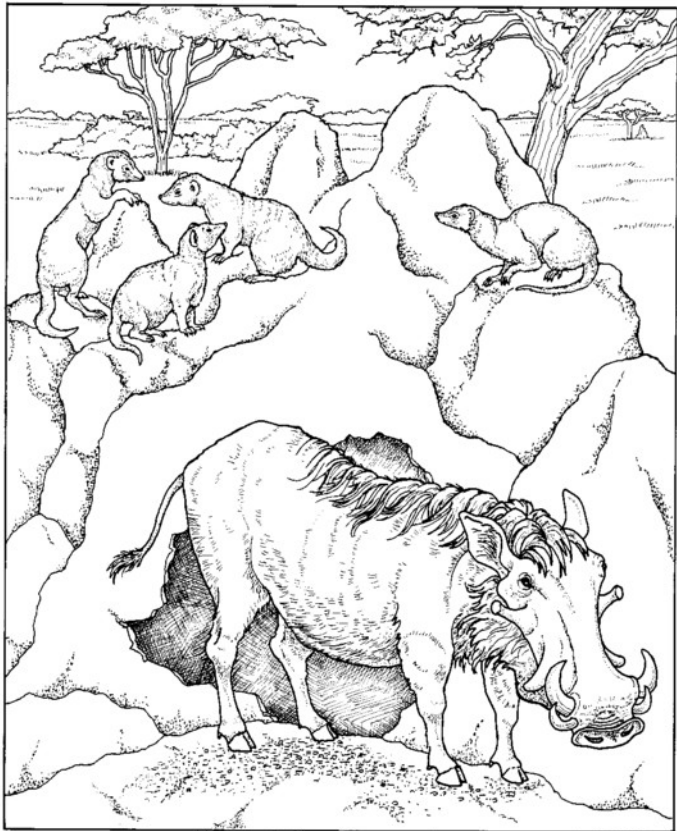
The handsome **sable antelope** (*Hippotragus niger*). This large antelope is found on the border of wooded country in central and southern Africa.



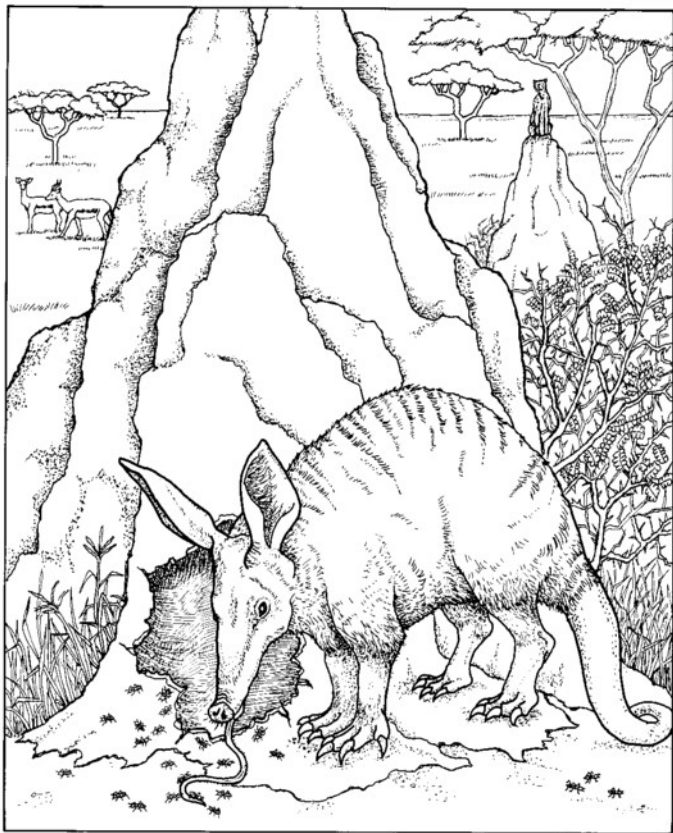
A lone bull **African elephant** (*Loxodonta africana*) against the backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro. There are only two species of elephants in the world (the other is the Indian elephant). The birds on his back are **cattle egrets** (*Bubulcus ibis*). The grass is, very appropriately, **elephant grass** (*Pennisetum purpureum*).



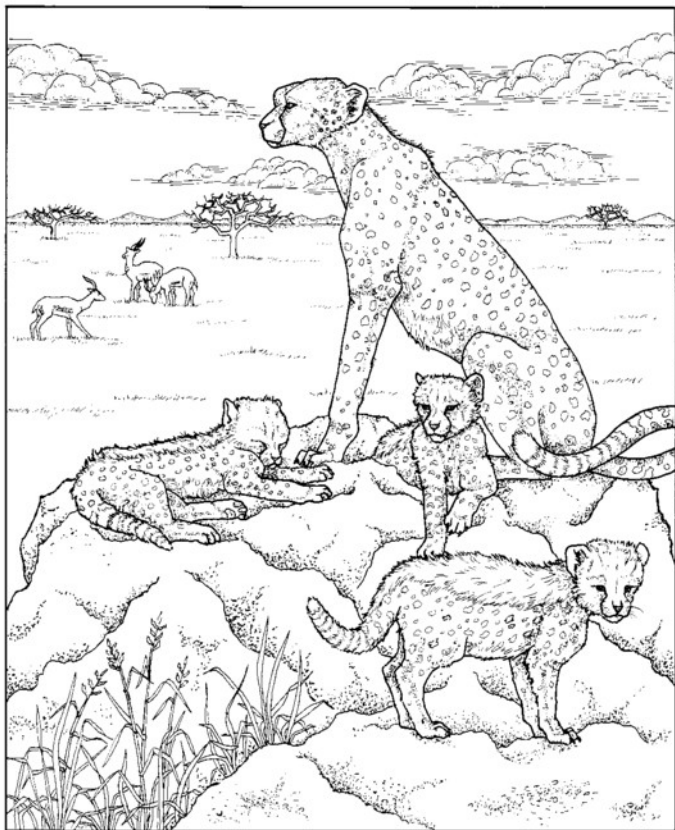
A herd of **African elephants** led by a matriarch (right), that is, an older female. A **leopard** (*Panthera pardus*) looks down from a thorn tree. Leopards are excellent climbers and often store their prey in trees.



An abandoned termite mound. A **warthog** (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), a relative of the pig, is in the foreground. Behind him are four **dwarf mongooses** (*Helogale parvula*). These small mongooses, unlike their more famous snake-eating relatives, eat mostly insects.



An armadillo (*Oryzomys azer*) eats termites (*Termes bellicosus*) at a termite mound. Armadillos also eat ants but are unrelated to anteaters of the New World—or to any other mammal.



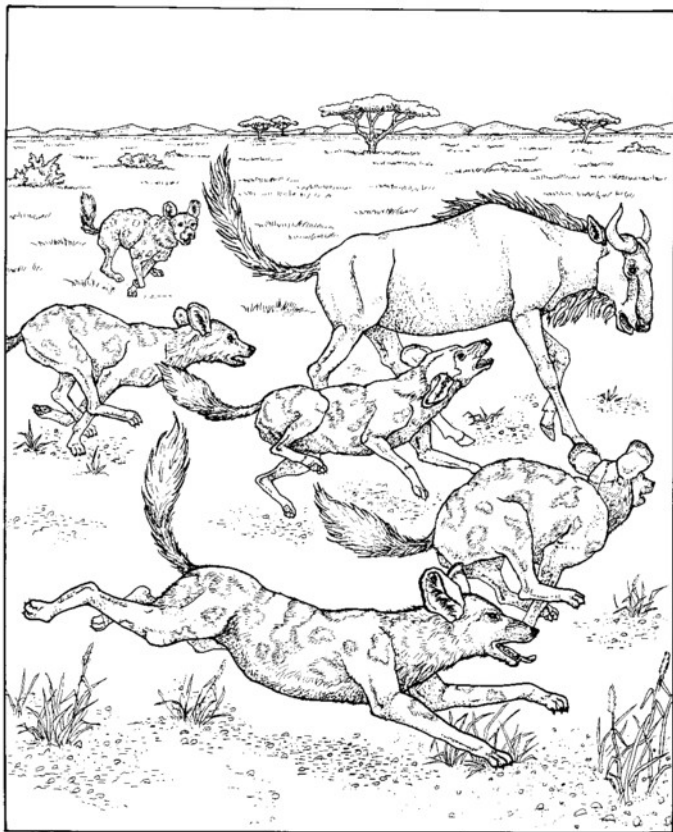
An adult cheetah and three young rest on an abandoned termite mound.



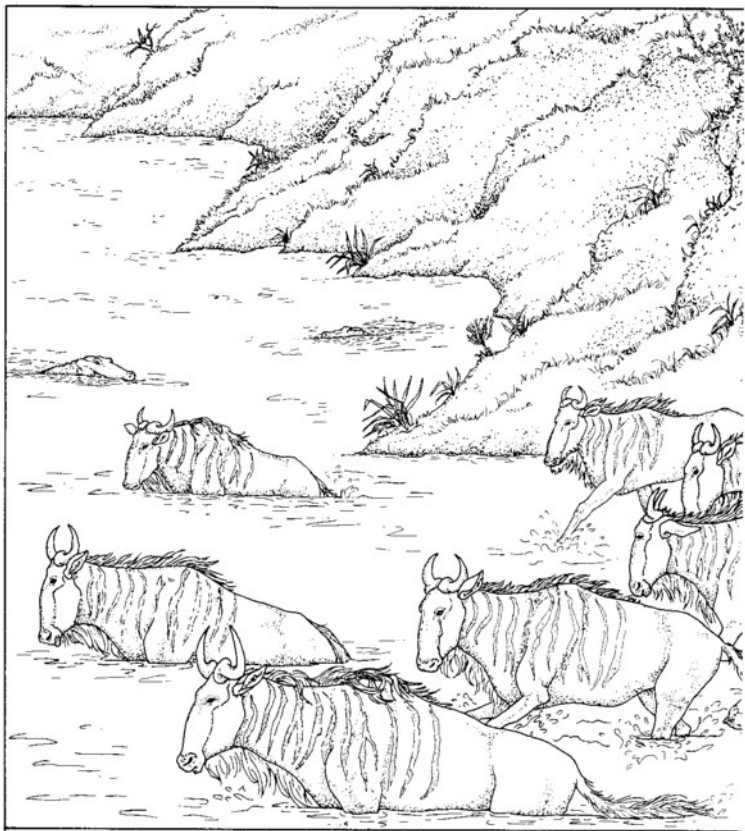
A **honey badger** (or **ratel**, *Mellivora capensis*) raids a bee hive for honey, having been led there by a **greater honeyguide** (*Indicator indicator*), a bird with the unusual habit of leading other creatures to honey. Honey badgers, tough and stubborn animals, also eat all sorts of small creatures.



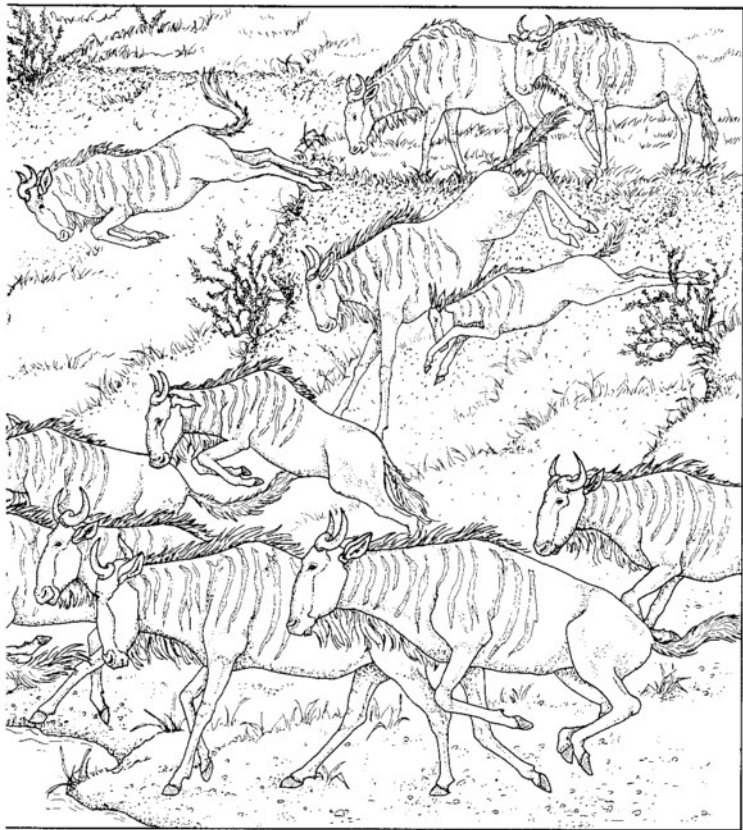
Glory lilies (*Gloriosa simplex*; really vines) emerge from beneath a grass covering. The three butterflies with spread wings are a **narrow blue-banded swallowtail** (*Papilio nireus*, lower left), an **eastern pale clouded yellow butterfly** (*Colias erate*, top) and an **octavia butterfly** (*Precis octavia*, bottom right).



A wildebeest is attacked by a pack of African hunting dogs (*Lycaon pictus*). Like their distant relatives the wolves, these dogs hunt cooperatively in packs to attack mammals as large as zebras.

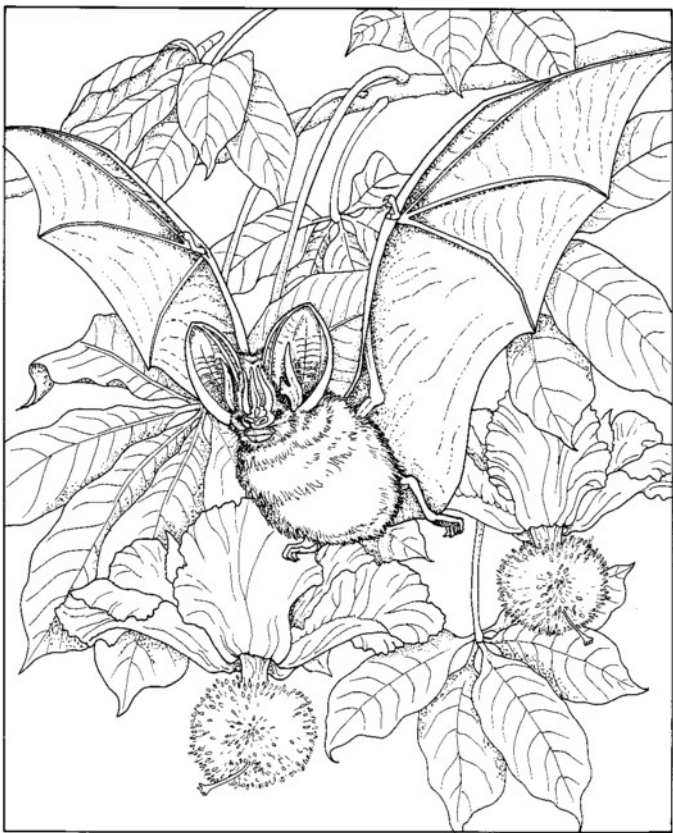


A herd of blue wildebeests on migration.

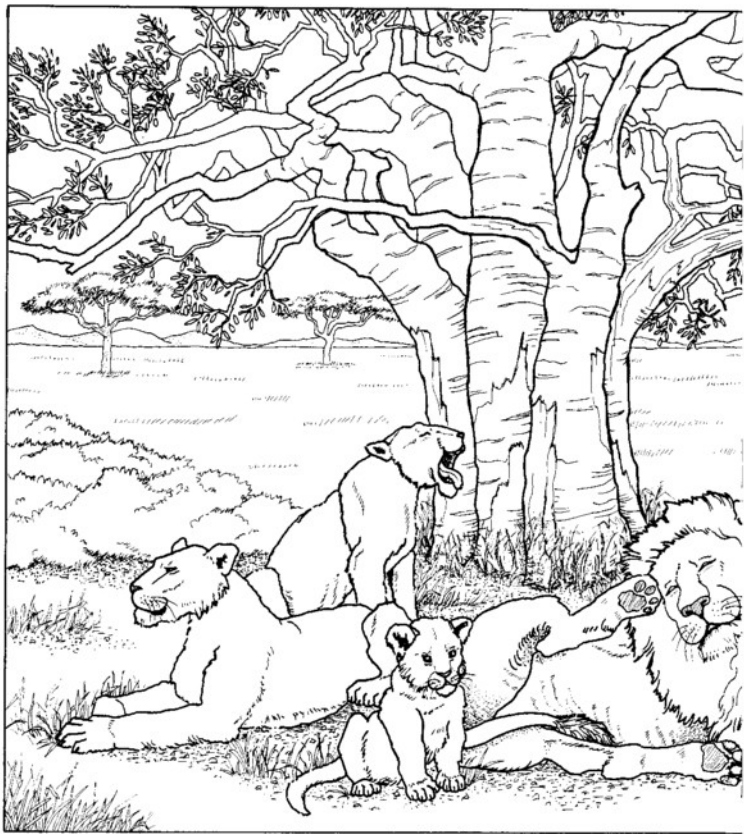




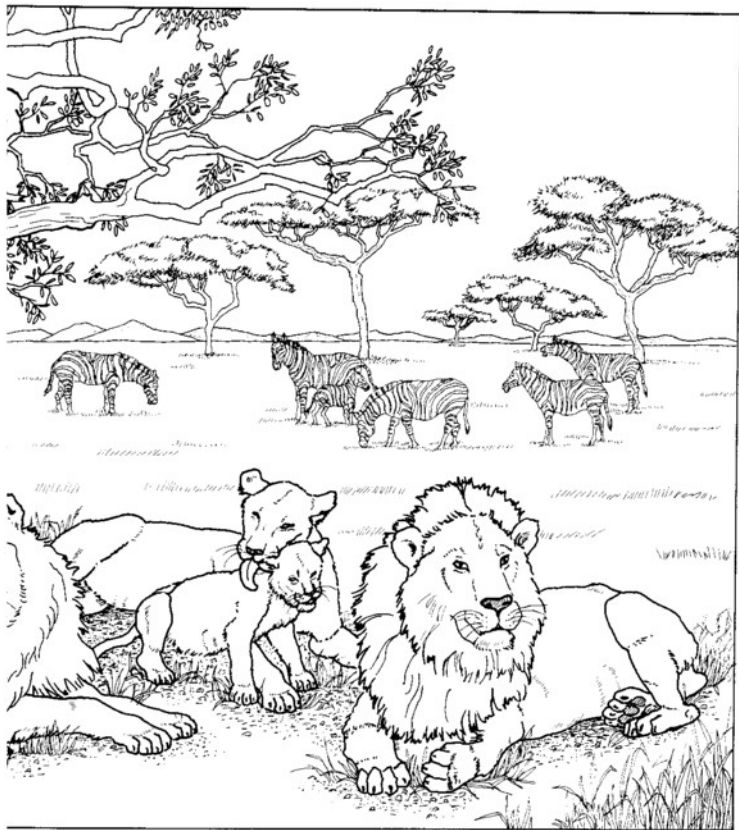
A dung beetle (the famous scarab beetle of the Egyptians, *Scarabeus sacer*) is surrounded by **Bermuda grass** (*Cynodon dactylon*), on a blade of which is a **painted grasshopper** (*Dactylotum variegatum*).



An African yellow-winged bat (*Lavia frons*) is seen here amid the blossoms of the baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata*). These bats eat mostly insects.



A pride (family group) of lions (*Panthera leo*) rests under a baobab tree at dawn. Lions are the only cats that regularly form large family groups.

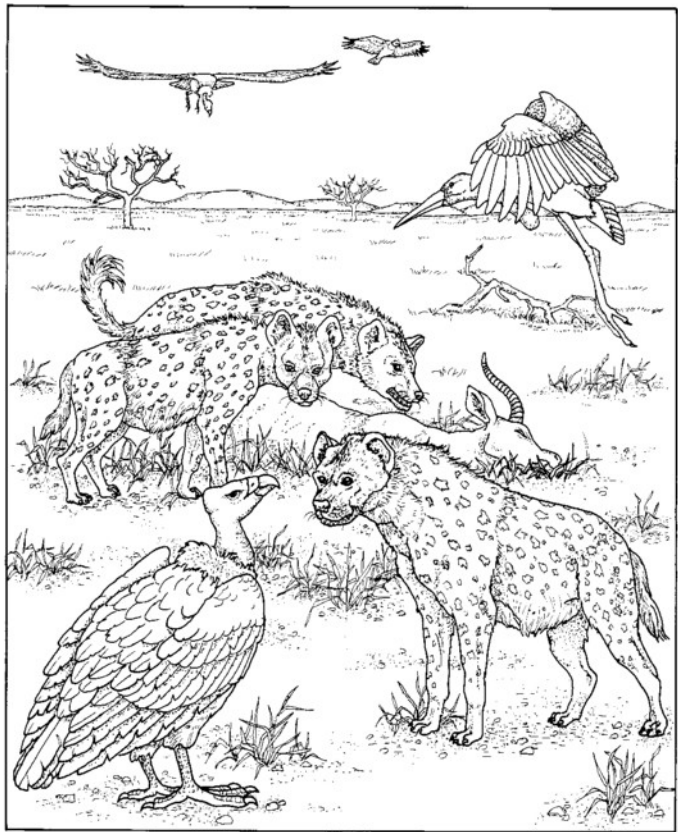




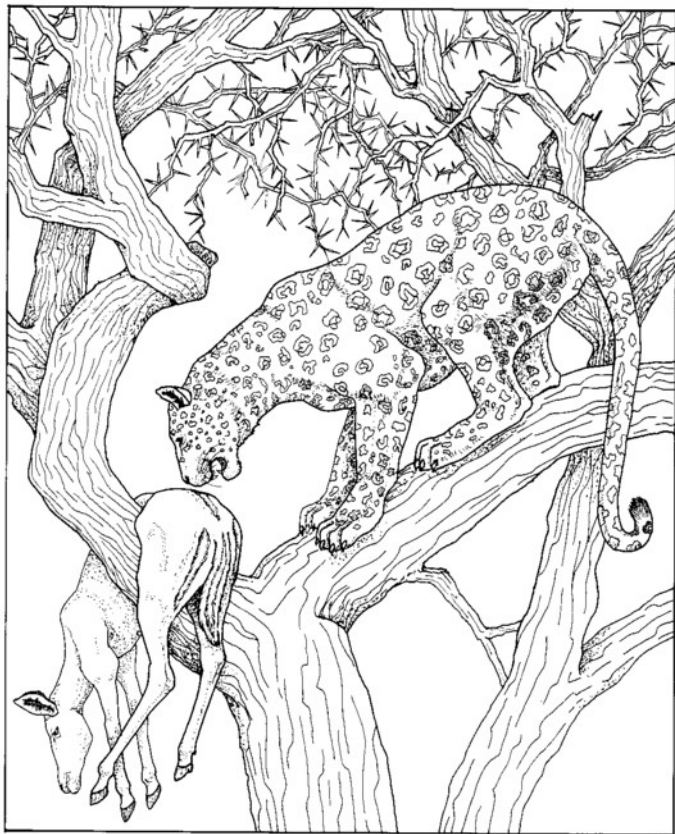
A male **red-billed hornbill** (*Tockus erythrorhincus*) feeds a female and young in their nest in a hole in an *Acacia erioloba* tree with beautiful yellow blossoms.



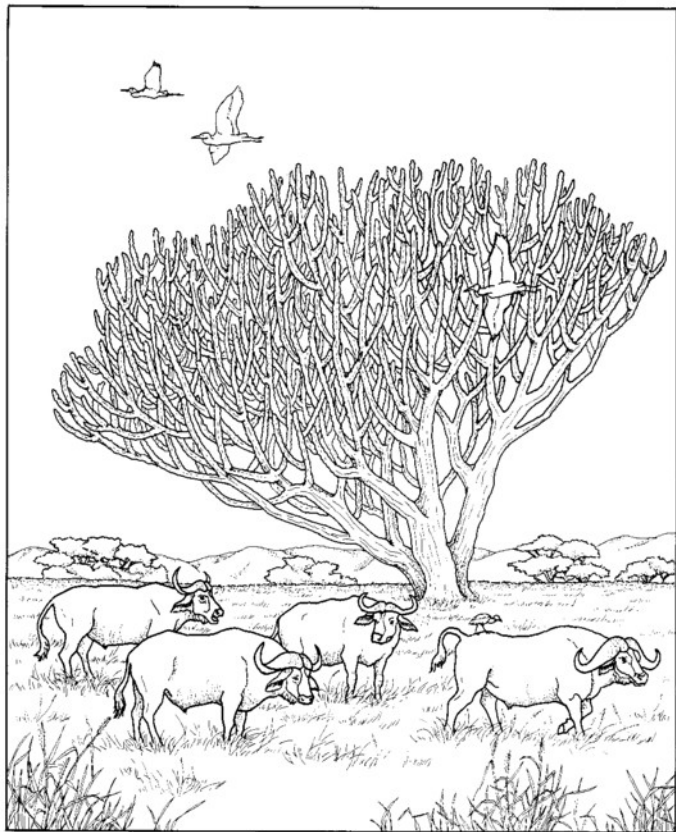
Helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) in their nighttime roost.



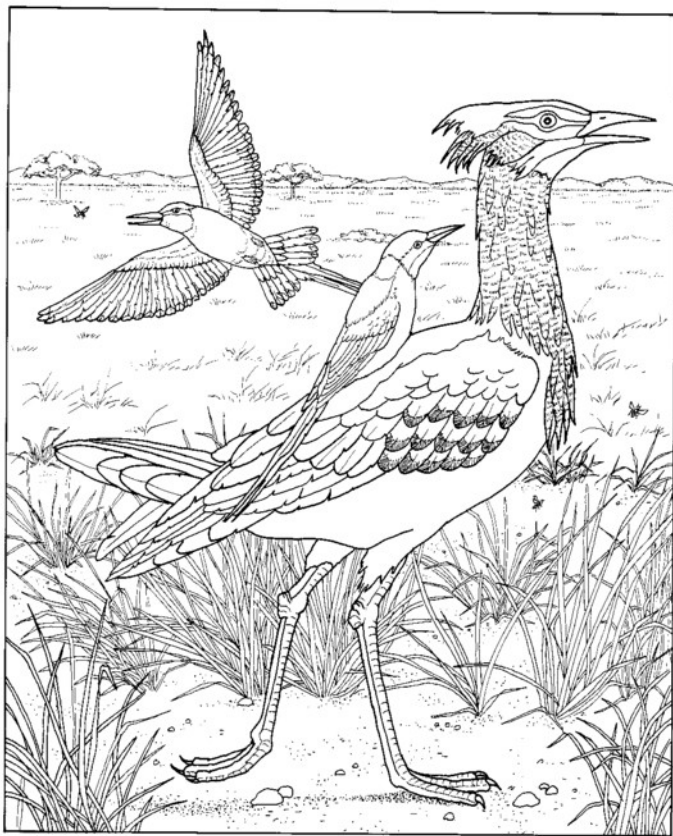
Scavengers surround a freshly killed antelope. In the center is a group of three **spotted hyenas** (*Crocota crocuta*), at bottom left is a **white-headed vulture** (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*) and, about to land (upper right), is a **marabou stork** (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*). The powerful spotted hyenas, often thought of only as scavengers, also hunt down and kill their own prey.



A leopard with its kill.



A small herd of **African buffalo** (*Syncerus caffer*) in front of an **African euphorbia** (*Euphorbia ingens*). African, or cape, buffaloes are among the world's most dangerous animals, and are known to attack without provocation.



A Kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) with two northern carmine bee-eaters (*Merops nubicus*).



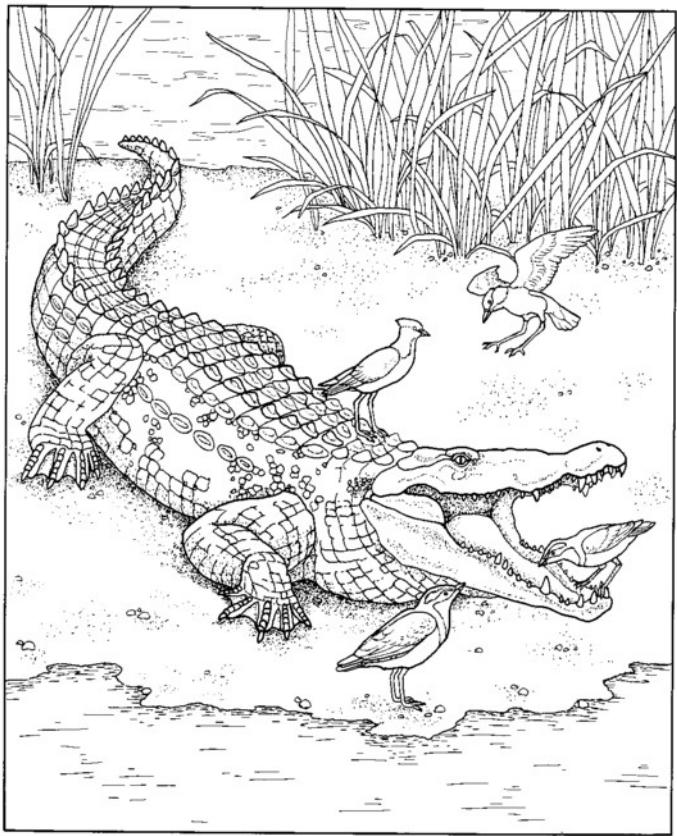
A Jackson's chameleon (*Chamaeleo jacksoni*) on a red locust tree (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*). Below is June grass (*Koeleria cristata*).



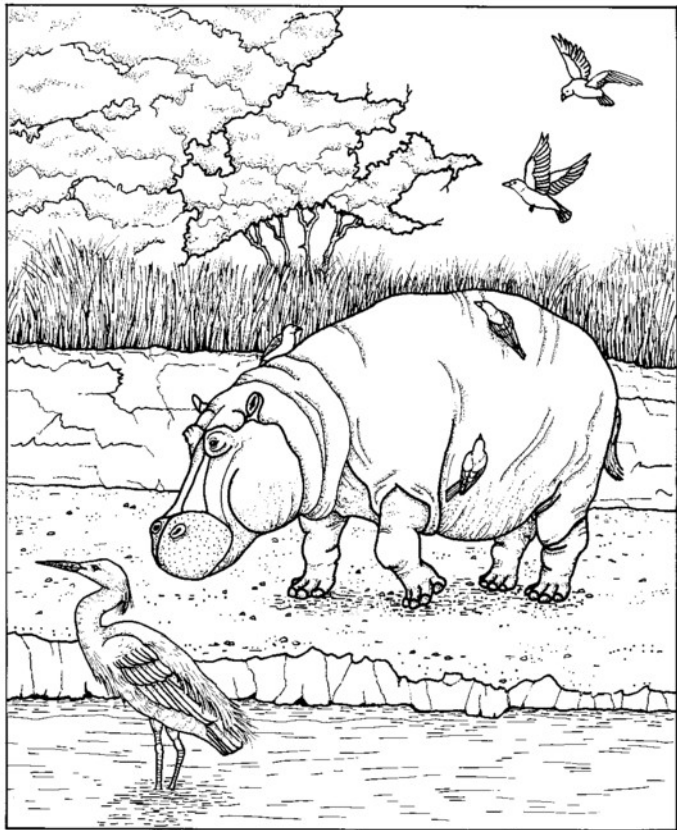
Two springhares (*Pedetes capensis*) near their burrow. Springhares, neither hares nor rabbits, are actually rodents, distantly related to squirrels. The plant in the upper left-hand corner is an *Aloe greatheadii*.



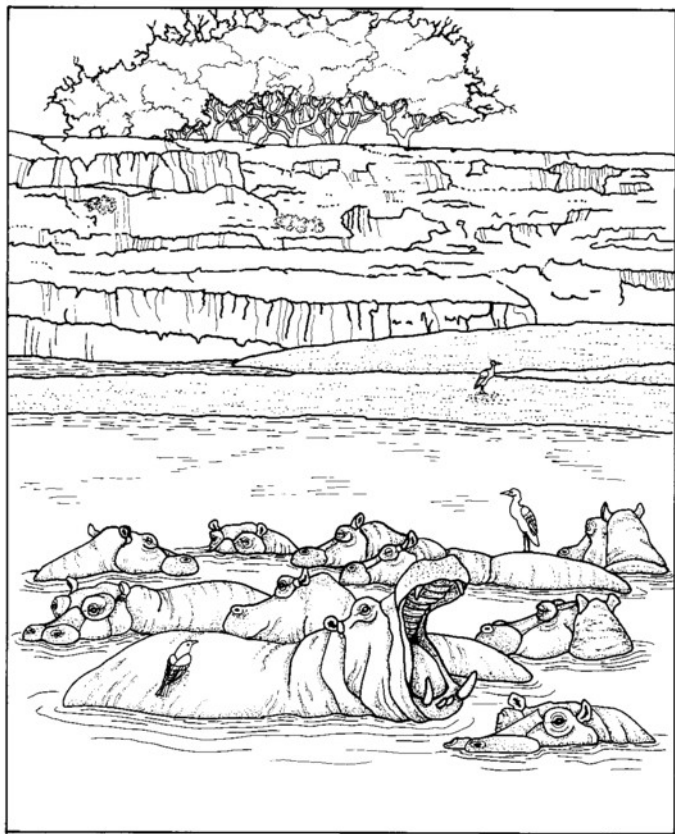
Two African goliath frogs (*Gigantorana goliath*) lie in the drying mud.



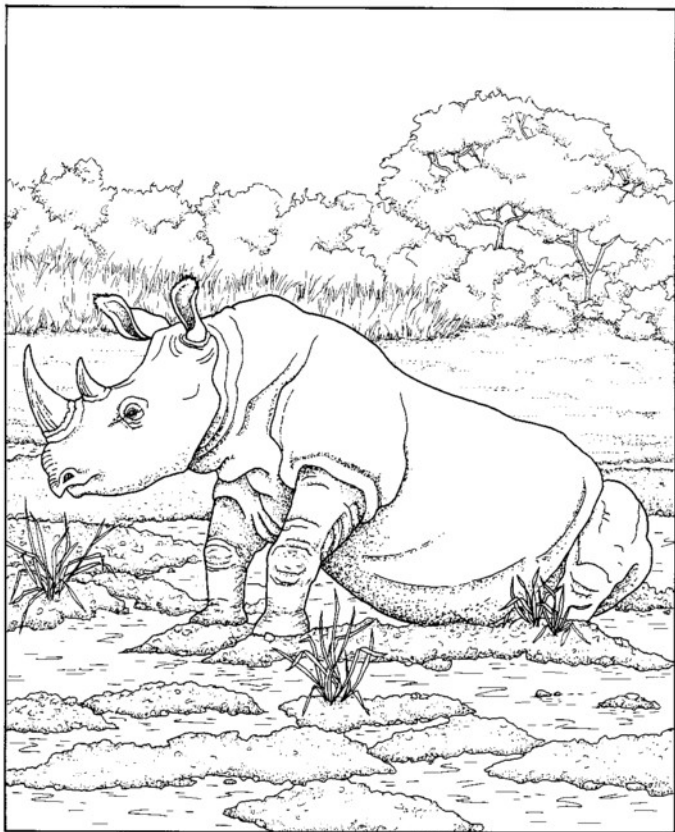
The large reptile is a Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*). The two birds just behind his head are spur-winged plovers (*Vanellus spinosus*), while the birds in front of him are Egyptian plovers (*Pluvianus aegyptius*).



A hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) with four red-billed oxpeckers (*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*) and, standing in the water, a little egret (*Egretta garzetta*). Hippopotamuses love water and are never found far from it.



A herd of **hippopotamuses** in the river.



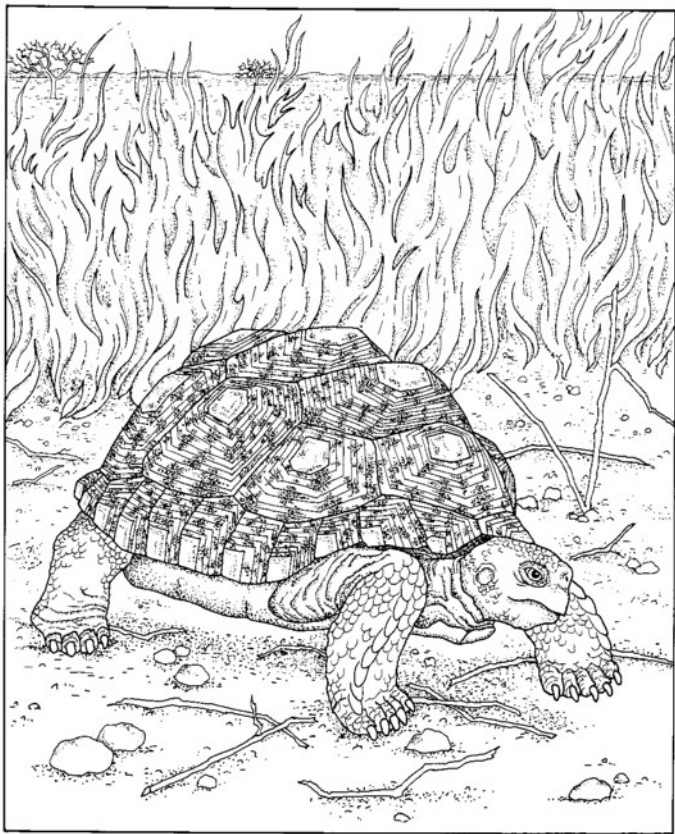
A **black rhinoceros** (*Diceros bicornis*). Though a vegetarian, this large, powerful animal is extremely dangerous when it feels threatened.



Marabou storks.



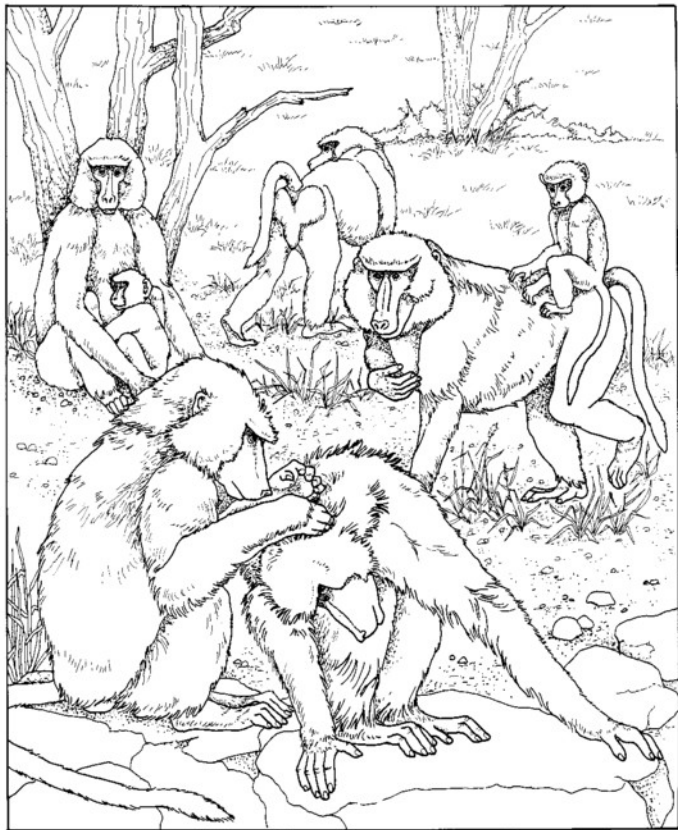
A secretary-bird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) and red oat grass (*Avena sterilis*).



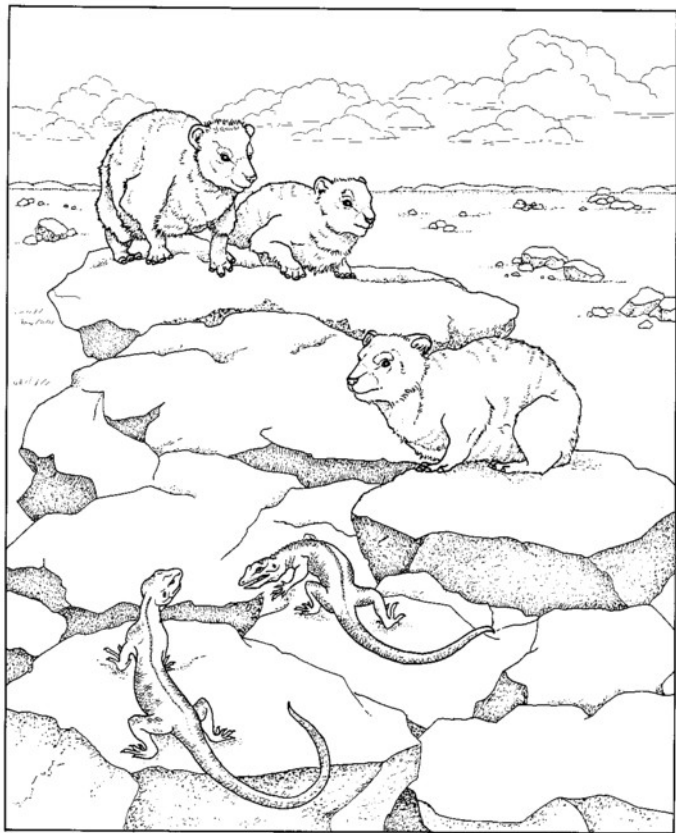
A leopard tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*) escapes a savanna fire.



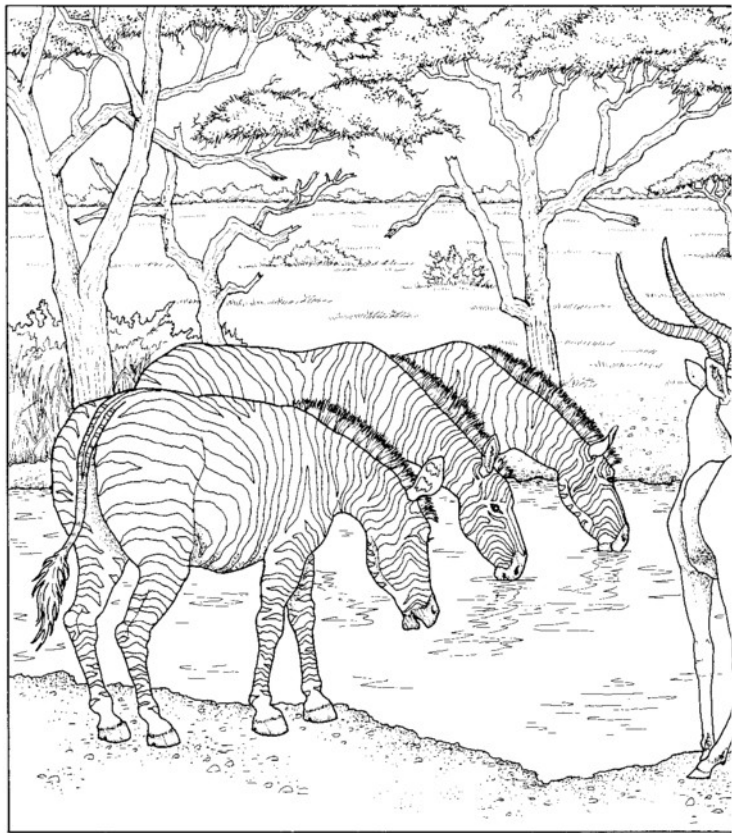
A herd of Burchell's zebras.



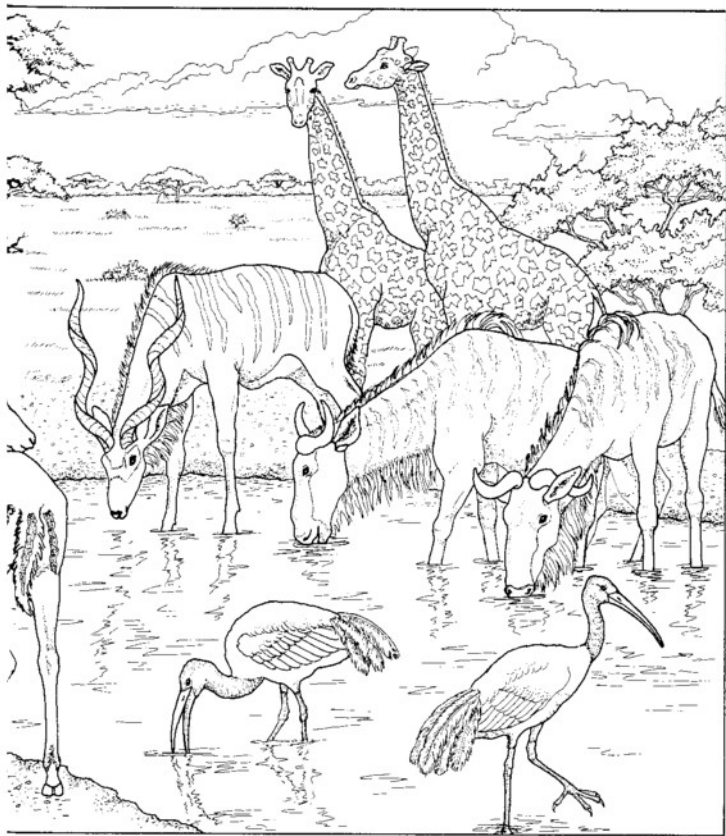
A family of olive baboons (*Papio anubis*). These strange-looking monkeys eat both plants and animals.



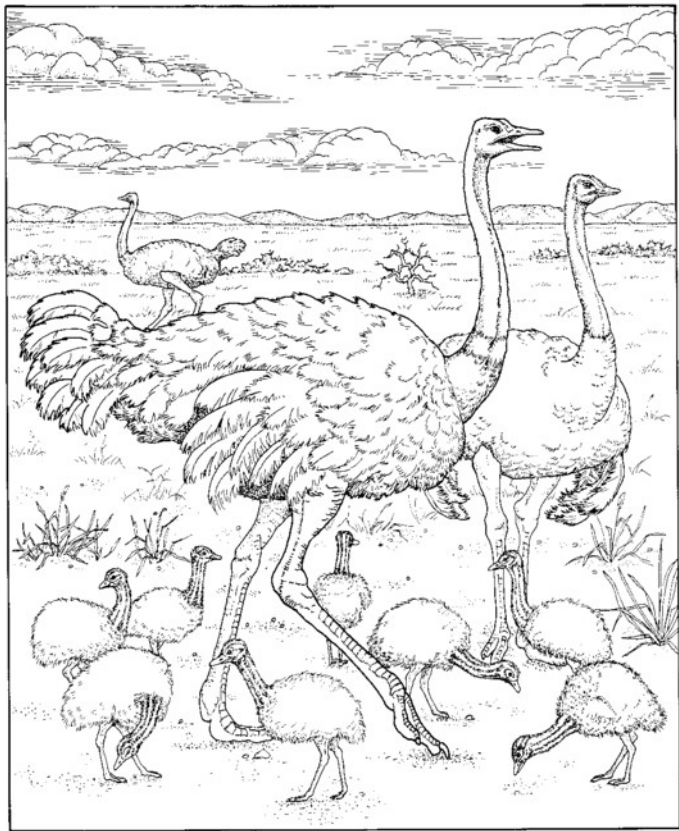
Three rock hyraxes (*Procavia capensis*) on a kopje. Although hyraxes resemble rodents they are more closely related to elephants! In the foreground are two agama lizards (*Agama agama*).



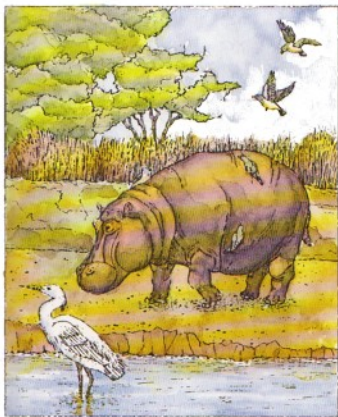
A typical scene at a watering hole. At left are three **Burchell's zebras**. At the center is an **impala**; to its right are two **sacred ibises** (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*). Drinking on the other side of the water are a **greater kudu**



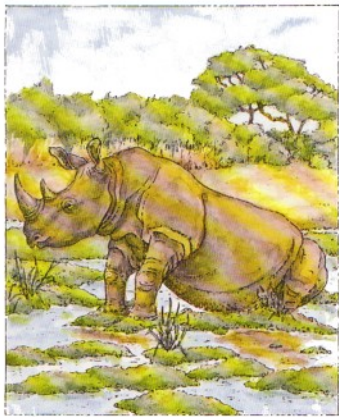
(*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), an antelope that prefers woodlands and can easily leap barriers ten feet high, and two blue wildebeests. Behind them are two giraffes.



A family of ostriches (*Struthio camelus*).



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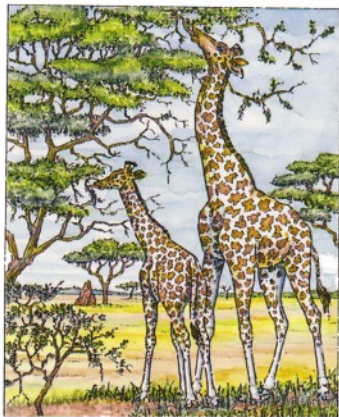
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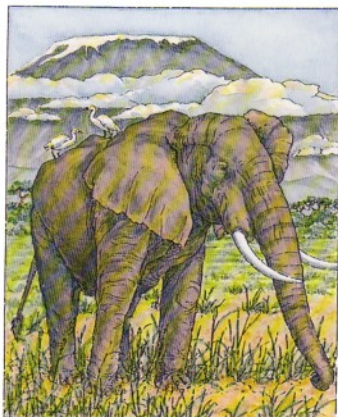
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